

CONTENTS

- | | |
|-----------------------|----|
| COMPUTEL PUT TO SLEEP | 4 |
| HACKING PC PURSUIT | 6 |
| TELECOM INFORMER | 8 |
| CNA LIST | 10 |
| LETTERS | 12 |
| GOINGS ON | 16 |
| 2600 MARKETPLACE | 19 |

Attention Domestic Customers: If you received this copy after April 25, please let us know your zip code.

2600 Magazine
PO Box 752
Middle Island, NY 11953 U.S.A.

WARNING:
MISSING LABEL

2600

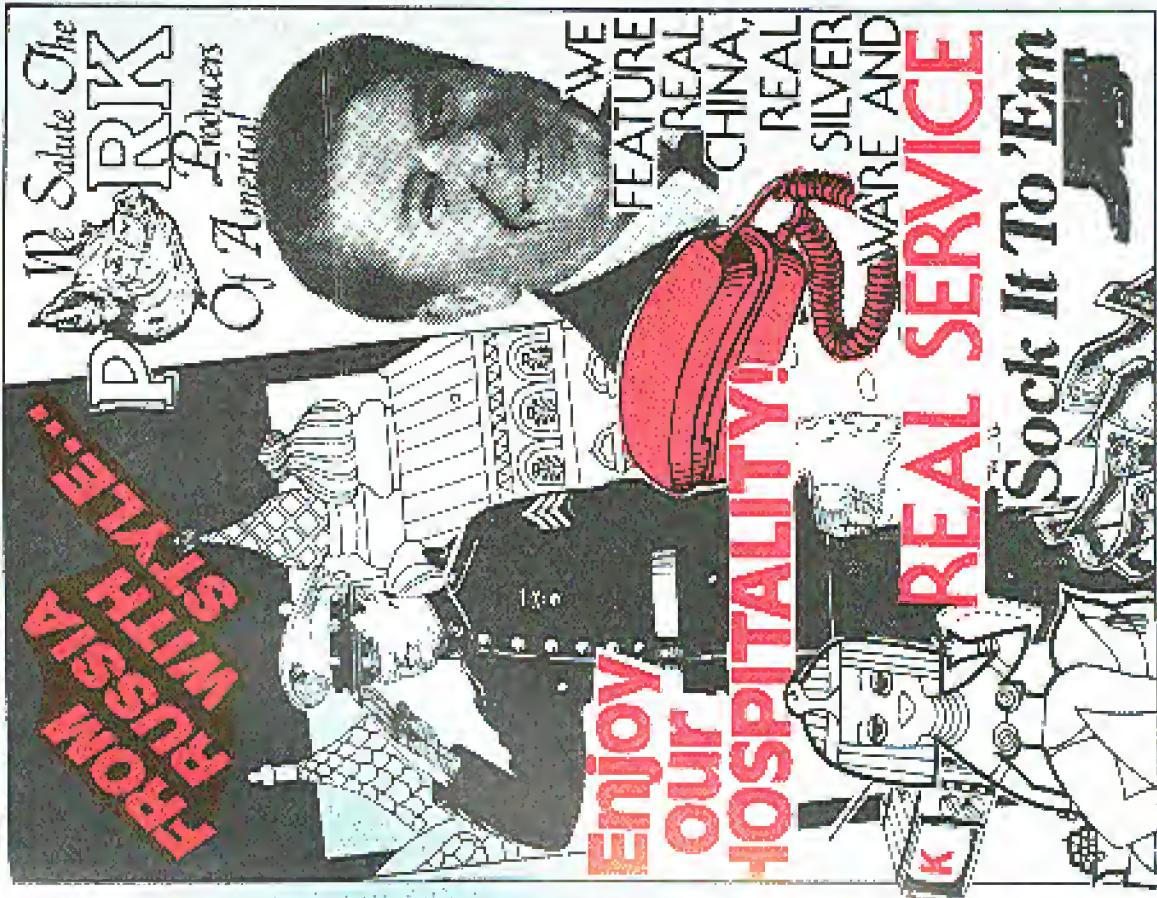
The Monthly Journal of the American Hacker

STRANG
ART

VOL. 4 NO. 4

APRIL 1987

\$2



COMPUTEL

PUT TO SLEEP

If you have been reading 2600 over the past couple of years, you've no doubt heard of Computel. Many of our readers complained to us about this organization, operating out of Van Nuys, California, which claimed to publish a magazine about computer hacking and phone phreaking.

Not one edition of such a magazine has ever been issued and those people that sent money never received a thing. We did some investigation and discovered that there was a link between this magazine and another which really did come out in the 1970's. It was called TEL (Telephone Electronics Line) and it was said to have been shut down by the Telephone company for publishing "trade secrets."

It can't be denied that what TEL was doing was illegal and that's what I was doing when I first started investigating these people (I say a year in fact), but in October of 1982 at least one letter was sent to Computel from the Regional Child Inspector of San Bruno, California demanding "appropriate action" within 30 days. It came and 2600 didn't know what it was. On November 18, 1982, Computel officially went out of business. Their sister company, Starburst Industries, whose purpose was never disclosed, also folded. It should be noted that when calling Computel, the phone was always answered, "Hello, can I help you?" No specific reference was made to a particular organization, i.e., many different things could have been going on at once.) Mail addressed to Computel began to be returned and their phone lines, including their toll-free 888-Spyline number, stopped working. Jack Kranzak, supposedly the owner of the business, was described as "voluntarily discontinuing his business." Kranzak was apparently also known to some as John Reynolds or Jack Cole.

On December 16, 1982, the following letter was written to Kranzak's attorney:

To Whom It May Concern:
Re: Jack Kranzak, John Reynolds, Jack Cole
Computer, Starburst Industries, Inc.

I have spent this past week in Van Nuys with Jack in an attempt to straighten out his financial and personal problems. Jack has a history of financial problems and is not capable of handling his financial problems. He has no visible means of support nor does he have any assets. He has free time so welfare and on occasion [sic] receives some help from his mother for food money. She is incapable of taking care of him and to Jack. At present and I am sure for the foreseeable [sic] future he has no way of satisfying his many debts.

He has suffered his losses due to action by the FBI Office Department. A copy of their actions is enclosed. He is at present under tremendous mental pressure as you all may realize.

As a favor of his customers for the last few years, I want to see him and could do very little to

help him but I felt a notification to his creditors was in order and this is the purpose of the letter and concerns I do not receive a copy of the contents; we presume it was a bank statement of some sort. I want to assure you of the gravity [sic] of this letter and suggest to you that you take appropriate action to collect monies due him. It will not only increase your loss.

She offer any financial help to him.

My name and address is below but responding to me would be no trouble now as I would like to as I am a business person and realize how important it is to have good credit and relations with suppliers.

Robert Marshall
C/o UBF
P.O. Box 2806
Wakat, Florida 33912

A letter was then sent to those who complained about Computel from the U.S. Post Office Regional Chief Inspector, dated January of 1987, which said, "Since the firm is no longer in business, there is no further action we can take on your behalf. Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention."

It this really was just one person, we feel it incredible that he was able to get away with so much for so long and in full view of the authorities. This organization had to file phone numbers, full page ads, and they were extremely conspicuous. Computel was very easy to find—very little investigative work was needed.

We're most interested in any other information our readers might have. We're particularly interested in the connection to the old magazine, TEL. According to the above letter, Jack Kranzak and John Reynolds were the same person. Yet in the May 1975 edition of TEL, John Reynolds wrote "A Letter to Our Readers" telling how Jack Kranzak had been involved in a serious auto accident. "He lay unconscious for six weeks with severe head injuries," Reynolds wrote. He went on to explain how Kranzak was the brains behind TEL and that this unfortunate event had set them back tremendously which was why readers were getting the May issue in September. An actress was given to write to Kranzak in the hospital, Kortright Hospital, Room 182, 18300 Reseda Blvd., Northridge, CA 91324. Perhaps John Reynolds was only a figment of Kranzak's imagination. Or maybe there's more to this than meets the eye.

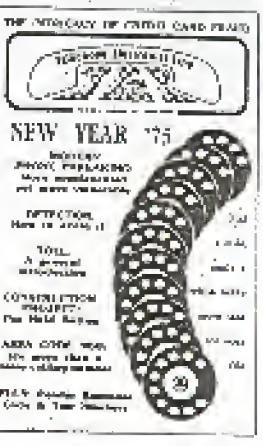
Our thanks to John Williams for his help on this story.

Part of the booklet that was part of the ring.

Speculation mounted as to what the purpose of Computel actually was. Was it a mail-order scam? Or was it a sting run by some governmental or corporate enterprise designed to get a list of names of people interested in hacking and phreaking?

What proved particularly disturbing was the fact that so many ads for this organization were appearing in all different kinds of magazines throughout the country. And, according to the bank records we were able to uncover, there was simply no way they could have been paid for. So what was keeping the organization going?

Several complaints were lodged with the post



hacking pc pursuit

by Chashin Gaitan

PC Pursuit (PCP) is a service provided by Teletel (a division of US Sprint) for \$25 a month for use after business hours weekdays, and all day on weekends. You can use it during the business day for rates that will beat out long distance voice, but not by much. Some interesting hacks have presented themselves in abusing that is using this service.

At the Teletel "tel" prompt, a user types "C'DIAL XXX/12.USERNAME" where XXX is the area code of the modem near your destination, and 12 is the speed (1200 BPS). Pur Sacred (BPS!) you want to use at the destination modem. PCP provides you with a Username when you sign up for the service. Welcome back to the data rate later.

After you enter that command line, PCP then asks for a password. You are provided with a password by PCP, and cannot change it. You can have them change it, and send you the new password in the mail. After you type in your password, you're either connected to a "Hayes-compatible" modem in the distant city, or you are given the message "XXX BUSY", where XXX is once again the destination area code. As more people try to use the limited number of modems PCP has in what it thinks are major hotbeds of BBS action (Seattle?), more and more busy signals are encountered on the net.

When placing your call to the remote modem, the number after the slash tells Teletel what speed to set up the connection at. Besides "12", "3" is also valid (for 300 BPS). However, "12" is valid even if you are calling into Teletel at 300 BPS, such as from a Randy Model-100 (don't laugh, I'm passing the article on a Model-100). Teletel is known as a "value added" network, and this is where it provides its "value added" services. The reason is the older and slower you are at 300, or 110, or even a synchronous mainframe with Ebenezer Scrooge for a System Manager (watch for those "string manager" types to take advantage of those lower rates).

It must be said, however, that if you download huge ASCII files via a 1200/300 connection, you may overload the network buffer with your

transfers. If that happens, you will get an error message of "BUFFER OVERLOAD... SOME DATA HAS BEEN LOST". The thing to do is to send a control-S once in a while. The stuff will keep coming at you for a while, because of the speed differential, and when the network buffer finally empties, the transmission will stop.

Naturally, a control-Q will start you up again. I've had I hasn't happen yet for insanity in the meantime. Protocol transfers only transfer 128 or so bytes at a time, and will be slow, but will not overflow buffers.

PCP says that the first thing you should do when you hit the modem is type ATZ to reset the modem. On the contrary. The first thing to do when Teletel reports "CONNECTED" is to type "A". The Hayes command to "Rogue" last command received! Most people will let their host hang up the connection, and then just hang up on PCP. In such a case, the last command given the modem was an "ATUR" command to place the call (the PCP modems are fussy, though). If they have received an "ATZ", and therefore have no command in the command buffer, they will not type a "?" character. This tells you to immediately go about your own business. When you've finished pursuing the computer your PCP processor left in the

area code 212 and

"470/17183293560", since the 718 area code is within the New York City/LATA (Local Access and Transport Area). The same for calling Burkhardt (813) out of the LA area code, 213. One friend of mine recently had the mistaken impression that PCP no longer went to the 415 area code. Sure, it's busy & so, but that area's busy hotbed of activity. To check out his claim, we got up on PCP and got busy message after busy message—at 415/112. We decided to try 415/3 for a 300 BPS connect, and sure enough, we got one. It was slow as molasses, but we got there. Then our BBS in Berkeley was busy, and we were back to square one.

After you've had your fun, remember! Now is the time to hit "ATZ" before you hang up on the remote modem. When you're through with all the calls you want to make in the city, you've reached: you should type the "ATZ" to your remote modem, and get back to Teletel to set things up in a call to a modem in another city. The best way is to type "@" followed by a carriage return. This will wake up Teletel, and give you an "@" prompt. Type "D" for disconnect, and it will drop your connection to the modem in the city you had called. At the next "@" prompt, type "C'DIAL XXX/12.USERNAME" (XXX being the new area code), and begin the whole process again.

When you're through with your connects, either it will hang up on you, or you must tell the innocent to hang up on it. If you have to hang up,

such as New York City), with toll rates within the LATA? Some people are known to use PCP.

PC Pursuit has a rather unique system. You dial a special number and entered all of your personal information—ID code, password, and number you wanted to reach. PC Pursuit would then hang up and call you back at a predetermined number.

The system starts hunting because you couldn't use it from more than one location. Some hackers dial a special number and entered all of your personal information—ID code, password, and number you wanted to reach. PC Pursuit would then hang up and call you back at a predetermined number.

Are you an area with multi-line calling rates

(such as New York City), with toll rates within the LATA? Some people are known to use PCP and my constitutional rights preclude me saying my name! A call in Manhattan can get his or her 25 blocks back quickly just by using PCP to call 10 BBS's on Long Island. Westchester also has some near boards in 914 that are easy to hit this way.

So here you have it. Remember to "ATZ" the modem before you leave it. While the next caller can't find out what number is in the buffer, they can certainly get at least one call into whatever you've just hung up on. The first round up on Teleconnect Magazine's BBS on an "A," much to everyone's surprise.

Some of you may recall back in the early days, PC Pursuit had a rather unique system. You dialed a special number and entered all of your personal information—ID code, password, and number you wanted to reach. PC Pursuit would then hang up and call you back at a predetermined number.

The system starts hunting because you couldn't

use it from more than one location. Some hackers dial a special number and entered all of your personal information—ID code, password, and number you wanted to reach. PC Pursuit would then hang up and call you back at a predetermined number.

It's also possible the way they have it working

to the ATZ the entire system single-handedly. For example, from the Teletel number in New York City, you'd type "C'DIAL 212/112.112.112.112" and get ID over there, call the Teletel number in Dallas, and set up a long nationwide circle.

We saw this done once and the delay between the time a character was typed and the time it showed up on the screen was nearly 30 seconds. Needless to say, there were many noisy signals that day.

the telecom informer

by DAN FOLEY

Cellular Fraud Bust

As some of you may know by now, the first cellular phreaking bust in the U.S. happened last month. On Friday, March 27th, the FBI and Secret Service arrested 18 New Yorkers for making cellular phone calls on altered cellular phones. They also arrested seven others for altering and selling these phones.

The method that was used is exactly the one described in our February column.

A cellular phone transmits two numbers whenever a call is placed. The first is the ESN (Electronic Serial Number). The cellular MTSO (Mobile Telephone Switching Office) then checks whether this number is valid. Then the cellular phone transmits an MTN (Mobile Identification Number) which identifies the party to be billed for the call. By reprogramming the MTN one can make a multitude of calls ending up on the MTN owner's bill (much like using a stolen calling card or extender code).

Any cellular repair shop can do the reprogramming on the side, and seven of them in Brooklyn actually did. It makes you wonder how many others are also doing this on the side. According to the FBI, organized crime wasn't involved in this case. Estimates claim that cellular fraud costs the New York cellular companies \$40,000 a month, and about \$1 million is lost per year to cellular fraud in the U.S. This is the first of a series of ongoing investigations by the FBI and Secret Service, so expect a bust near you soon.

Electronic Communications Privacy Act
With the passage of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (Public Law 99-508) earlier this year (effective January 19, 1987) there's now a new breed of cellular criminals. Now anyone who listens to the "tobiddie frequencies" of cellular telephony is committing a federal crime. The law is questionable in many aspects. The act

makes it illegal to manufacture, sell, advertise, or own any device or kit,

"privately useful for the surreptitious interception of electronic communications." Nowhere is it stated what "surreptitious" means in this case, and attempts to have this clarified have been ignored.

"Surreptitious" is not limited to electronic interception, it's not limited to electronic communication that is illegal to receive. One could interpret any receiver that monitors between 15 and 30 MHz or between 80 and 900 MHz as illegal, even though they are widely available. One could even go so far as to claim that any radio primarily for indoor use (and thus not readily observable from the outside) or AM-FM radios within stuffed animals are "surreptitious receivers."

Another problem is that if one is receiving interference from a source that was illegal to receive, and knew this, then one would be in violation of this act. So if your TV or stereo was getting noise from a cellular phone, and you knew this, you would be a federal criminal, even though your TV or stereo was listening to the proper frequencies. Previously, it would have been the fault of the cellular phone company for transmitting such a dirty signal that one could receive on other frequencies not allocated for cellular phones.

The premise behind this law is that cellular phone calls are "not really accessible to the public" anyway, so why not make it illegal to receive them? However, as many readers of 2609 and scatters know, this is false. Cellular uses old TV channels, so an old TV set tuned to channels above 80 will receive listenable calls. Also, many video cassette recorders, service monitors, and scanners receive these frequencies, totally unmodified and out of the box.

Cellular is in fact more vulnerable to interception than cordless phones, as there are millions of old TV sets in the

U.S. and comparatively few radio scanners that receive cordless frequencies. Cellular phone calls are much more modulation-compatible with TV's, and that range is many miles, as opposed to cordless ranges of hundreds of feet.

Instead of dealing with the problem of scanner users listening in to cellular calls by encrypting the calls, the cellular deals and personal conversations believing that no one is listening. This false sense of security is misleading. Cellular phone companies don't want to deal with the problem logically. And this brings up the final problem.

Concealability. This law is totally unenforceable. All it is good for is to tell customers not to worry about the confidentiality of their calls. The FCC was against the bill along with the Electronic Industries Association and other cellular industry organizations and companies. However, many powerful companies lobbied for this bill, as they saw it as a quick fix to the very serious problem of cellular eavesdropping. The Justice Department at the time of the hearings on this bill clearly stated that they "have no intention of enforcing that part of the bill," referring to the privacy sections of the Electronic Privacy Act. There basically is no way they could attempt to enforce the law, considering that England has outlawed pirate radio, and millions still listen to the offshore stations. The Soviet Union has to jam Western broadcasts that they don't want their citizens to receive.

When AT&T filed a position asking to merely label cellular phones with a warning sticker saying that calls may be monitored, other cellular phone companies reacted violently. AT&T's

position with the FCC states that "cellular users have an unwarranted sensation of privacy, which a label would help dispel.... Customers buy cellular telephone sets with the expectation of privacy. In due course, they learn that they lack the privacy they expected and may feel that their suppliers have misled them." Instead of dealing with the problems by scrambling cellular signals or even merely placing a warning label, the Cellular Telecommunications Industry

Association instead replied that the FCC "should not consider any labeling regulation which would place the burden on citizens to protect their privacy," and lobbied Congress for the passage of the Cellular Privacy Act. Bell South Mobility acted as far as to say that

"cellular users can expect a high degree of privacy," despite the fact (which any scanner user knows) that all it takes is to tune in to the 800-890 megahertz band with a scanner (or even an old TV tuned to the UHF channels). "Forbidden frequencies" include those in the February 2066. A penalty of up to \$10,000 would result from merely detecting the signal of one of the protected frequencies, even as much as the hiss from an encrypted transmission. Monitoring by scanner (use VHF and UHF bands is illegal in the 153, 161, 430, and 455 MHz bands. Also,

receiving radio controls carriers in the 153, 158, and 454 MHz band along with FM subcarrier service or voice or message paging services is a crime. And certainly, receiving 80 to 890 MHz (that of cellular telephony) should be a crime. Willful severing of a cellular telephone call results in up to six months in jail, plus a fine of up to \$500. Receiving manual and FM 154 car telephone calls could result in up to a \$10,000 fine plus up to a year in jail. Cordless phones, amateur radio, CB,

CUSTOMER NAME ADDRESS (CNA) NUMBERS

Used to find out who belongs to a phone number

201	NO KNOWN CNA	New Jersey	415 *415-781-5271	California
202	304-343-7016	Washington DC	416 416-443-0542	Ontario
203	201-789-5515	Connecticut	417 *816-275-8460	Missouri
204	204-949-0900	Manitoba	418 514-394-7440	Quebec
205	205-788-7000	Alabama	419 *614-464-0511	Ohio
206	*206-345-4082	Washington	501 *405-236-6121	Arkansas
207	*617-787-5300	Maine	502 502-583-7861	Kentucky
208	303-292-3370	Idaho	503 *206-345-4082	Oregon
209	*415-781-5271	California	504 *504-245-5330	Louisiana
212	*518-471-8111	New York	505 303-292-3370	New Mexico
213	*415-781-5271	California	506 506-694-6541	New Brunswick
214	*214-464-7400	Texas	507 402-221-7199	Minnesota
215	412-633-5600	Pennsylvania	508 NO SUCH AREA CODE	
216	*614-464-0511	Ohio	509 *206-345-4082	Washington
217	217-789-8290	Illinois	512 *512-828-2501	Texas
219	402-221-7199	Minnesota	513 *614-464-0511	Ohio
219	*317-265-4834	Indiana	514 514-394-7440	Quebec
301	304-343-1401	Maryland	515 402-221-7199	Iowa
302	412-633-5600	Delaware	516 *519-471-8111	New York
303	303-292-3370	Colorado	517 413-223-9690	Michigan
304	304-344-8041	West Virginia	518 *518-471-8111	New York
305	*912-752-2000	Florida	519 416-443-0542	Ontario
306	306-347-2878	Saskatchewan	601 *601-961-8139	Mississippi
307	303-292-3370	Wyoming	602 303-292-3370	Arizona
308	402-221-7199	Nebraska	603 *617-787-5300	New Hampshire
309	217-789-8290	Illinois	604 604-432-2996	British Columbia
312	312-796-9500	Illinois	605 402-221-7199	South Dakota
313	*313-223-8690	Michigan	606 *502-583-2861	Kentucky
314	*816-275-8460	Missouri	607 *518-471-8111	New York
315	*518-471-8111	New York	608 *608-252-6932	Wisconsin
316	*816-275-2782	Kansas	609 NO KNOWN CNA	New Jersey
317	*317-265-4834	Indiana	612 402-221-7199	Minnesota
318	*504-245-5330	Louisiana	613 416-443-0542	Ontario
319	402-221-7199	Iowa	614 *614-464-0511	Ohio
401	*617-787-5300	Rhode Island	615 *615-373-5791	Tennessee
402	402-221-7199	Nebraska	616 *313-223-8690	Michigan
403	403-425-2652	Alberta	617 *617-787-5300	Massachusetts
404	*912-752-2000	Georgia	618 217-789-8290	Illinois
405	*405-236-5121	Oklahoma	619 *415-781-5271	California
406	303-292-3370	Montana	701 402-221-7199	Virginia
407	NO SUCH AREA CODE	California	702 *415-781-5271	North Dakota
408	*415-781-5271	Texas	703 304-346-7996	Nevada
409	*713-861-7194	Pennsylvania	704 *912-752-2000	Virginia
412	412-633-5600	Massachusetts	705 416-443-0542	North Carolina
413	*617-787-5300		706 706-685-0042, 5906	Ontario
414	*608-252-6932		707 *415-781-5271	Mexico

(continued on page 14)

LETTERS

Communication

Dear 2600:

I would like to correspond with one of your contributors. If I forwarded a letter to you would you address it personally? It really depends upon who it is. Some of our contributors are very mysterious people while others are simply mysterious...

More AN's

Dear 2600:

In reference to your AN articles. The ANI for the 305 (South Florida) area is: 200 XXX-XXXX. Usually it is any 7 digit number after 200, but sometimes (usually at night) only 200-999-9999 works.

Congratulations on the new magazine format.

JA
Florida

Comments

Dear 2600:

Sorry for the delay on my subscription to your newsletter, but I was leery when you mentioned your recent mishap concerning the electrical storm. Nevertheless, I do like the new format, so therefore I will cheerfully submit a check for a continuation of my subscription.

I have to admit that the series on British Telecom is interesting, but I find it a little too far from home to provide any useful function (personally) I could have used it three years ago. Another point may be due to my ignorance, but some of the acronyms are hard to follow, having not been enlightened in the first place about their significance. The series on VMS and UNIX are always interesting. Keep up the good work. Perhaps XENIX?

Kirk
California

Stuck on Busy

Dear 2600:

Although I have an automatic/manual radial feature on my telephone, I have been unable to get past the busy signal, even after hours of manually pressing the radial button as soon as I got the busy signal. How can I get through, since this is a frustrating situation?

If you held off dialing the last number of a telephone number, it was possible to prevent any new calls getting through to the number called and your call would just go through. Now, after approximately 60 busy signals, the telephone disconnects. On automatic, it is about four or five busy signals and approximately 30 seconds before it redials the number. The automatic time is too long and no value if you do not have the time to wait.

F.B.

The Cote D'Aur

Dear 2600:

I have the new format (mostly for the length). On BBS's, where everybody says how great their new "Kool Phreakerz" magazines are, 2600 used to get slandered. Now, with the new format, everybody likes it a lot better.

Criticism

Dear 2600:

Liked the old format better as it was convenient to file in a 3 ring binder. A shame to waste so much space on "TAP the Legend" in the January issue. I doubt that many of your subscribers are history buffs.

Russell Grant's advertisement is better left to the mags that cater to that type of crap. I don't think it has a place in 2600.

The left side of page 11 showing a TAP sample was also a waste of space since it is unreadable even with a high power glass.

There are many publications on computers. You would do better to make phones the main subject of your publication.

Wish you success on your endeavors.

RDM
Texas

We didn't print the picture of TAP for people to read, but rather for people to get an idea of what it looked like. For

French Loophole

Dear 2600:

It appears that the French PTT is encouraging better U.S./French relations by providing a unique free international telephone service.

Apparently there is a glitch in the international system that prevents the PTT from identifying a number being called in France as that of a pay station, not a residence.

Collect calls originating in the U.S. from pay stations to pay stations in France are on the rise!

One wonders if they cut a bill on a regular basis to the phone booth and if the PTT cuts service to the booth for non-payment?

(Atsu—how long will it be before they close this lovely loophole?)

P.S. Michael Marr was correct! Definitely more needed on European systems.

Praise

Dear 2600:

I love the new format (mostly for the length). On BBS's, where everybody says how great their new "Kool Phreakerz" magazines are, 2600 used to get slandered. Now, with the new format, everybody likes it a lot better.

Keep it up!

You have announced two changes. The

first deals with mailing your publication without an envelope; and the second hints at the possibility of newsstand distribution.

As a former TAP subscriber with an alias, out-of-town post office box address, living with a bizarre paranoia now, since I received your magazine under my own name at my residence, I am certain that you may view my conservative approach with a bit of skepticism since this is the land of the free and all of that type of thing.

Nonetheless, I am reasonably well read and carefully monitor the trends in our society, especially those which deal with governmental intervention and those issues which I call "perceived threats" to the average man. You, my dear friends, are in my opinion, just such a source of perceived threat to many because of the contents of your publication. Our society remains computer illiterate with much fear about the black boxes which are taking over our way of life. You dare to publish mildly technical information dealing with the operations of the system—not for the intelligentsia of computer circles, i.e. scholars,

the really curious, good microscopes have come down in price.

Advice

Dear 2600:

If I were to search my memory, I would undoubtedly find an appropriate story, anecdote, or analogy which would "make my point" better than this narrative. But I don't feel up to the challenge.

In the January, 1987 issue of 2600 you have announced two changes. The

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CNA's

(continued from page 15)

Many CNA numbers now recognize a spoken code number before intonation of a particular phone number is given. A star (*) indicates those that definitely do.

The only CNA number that is officially open to the public is the one for Chicago (312). That number also operates 24 hours a day.

708	NO SUCH AREA CODE	
709	NO KNOWN CNA	Newfoundland
712	402-221-7199	Iowa
713	*413-521-8988	Texas
714	*415-781-5271	California
715	*508-252-6932	Winconsin
716	*518-471-8111	New York
717	412-633-5500	Pennsylvania
718	*518-471-8111	New York
719	NO SUCH AREA CODE	
801	303-292-3370	Utah
802	*617-787-5300	Vermont
803	*912-752-2000	South Carolina
804	304-349-7935	Virginia
805	*415-781-5271	California
806	*512-828-2501	Texas
807	416-443-0542	Ontario
808	212-334-4336	Hawaii
809	212-334-4336	Caribbean
810	809-429-5050	Barbados
812	317-265-4834	Indiana
813	613-328-7871	Florida
814	412-633-5600	Pennsylvania
815	217-789-8290	Illinois
816	*816-275-2782	Missouri
817	*214-464-7400	Texas
818	*415-781-5271	California
819	514-394-7440	Quebec
900	201-676-7070	Dial-It Service
901	*615-373-5791	Tennessee
902	902-421-4110	Nova Scotia
903	NO SUCH AREA CODE	
904	*912-752-2000	Florida
905	NO KNOWN CNA	Mexico
906	313-223-8690	Michigan
907	NO KNOWN CNA	Alaska
908	NO SUCH AREA CODE	
909	NO SUCH AREA CODE	
912	*912-752-2000	Georgia
913	*816-275-2782	Kansas
914	*518-471-8111	New York
915	*512-828-2501	Texas
916	*415-781-5271	California
917	NO SUCH AREA CODE	
918	*405-236-6121	Oklahoma
919	*912-752-2000	North Carolina

Several notes are for our readers to send in their favorite 250 "word numbers", that is, phone numbers that also spell out words. One of our readers, Jim House of Illinois, gave us with the first of toll-free word numbers. Feel free to send us your list--remember, they don't have to start with the country or the state and want them to spell! Numbers like 623-DEE5 or 708-455 are perfectly OK with us.

Name* Company* Number Company
 800-CLEANSER Ford Glass Division 340-8761 Lastres Choice Coffee
 800-8-9500S Waste Ser. Prod. 852-051-5EV Digi-Key Electronics
 800-FL23795 802 Flights 830-357-9861 U-Haul Reservations
 800-552-1146 Respiratory Medicine 501-22518E Cocaine Hotline
 800-842-611 Telecoms Portal 800-347-218K Com. Electronics
 800-32-TAPC Digital Solutions 820-521-545E Personal Computer Set
 800-547-2183 Mac's Computers 800-7-93-25 Tilt Truck
 800-327-3470 Computer Monitor 800-317-CHP Delta Computer
 800-552-5218 Data Electronics 800-232-9486 3rd Wave Technology
 800-57-56213 Legend Industries 800-508-5102 Future Music
 800-547-2183 Flite Instruments 800-928-9486 Heart & Sams Co.
 800-742-9877 Translite 800-912-9587 U.S. Air Force
 800-237-354F U.S. Air Force (Co) 800-941-457 ATM Cash Out
 800-317-9477 Navy Recruiting 800-412817 Kebab
 800-545-2183 FDR Direct 800-625-045A Dot Printer
 800-9-521-5EV 1-Search 800-7055-3 Art Mr. Foster
 800-DME-554 Delstate 800-521-8651 Best Stores
 800-352-554 Interregional 800-384-5050 T. Rose Price
 800-4-518700 Atlantic Financial 800-150-0521 USA Today
 800-827-451H East Mid. 800-622-645H Unison
 800-156-7431 Airlines 411 800-373-0-44 Videotapes
 800-453-2183 Airline Tickets 800-324-455H IRS Form 1040
 800-556-2183 USA Today Classified 800-351-525E Coca Cola
 800-90-0100 Business Survey 800-624-9010 South African Airlines
 800-456-8640 Credit Software 800-32-A1GER The Alice Fund
 800-453-7545 American Cancer Soc. 800-15-HEART Pace-Hart
 800-508-5102 UNICEF 800-35-TAPES Mental Advantage Tapes
 800-820-2550 Service Merchandise 800-345-2183 Range's Bests, Stores
 800-511-TEP Tot-Tap Int'l. 800-321-5105 Susan Poliseth
 800-FRAME-MY Strike-Agel 800-32-2821M Sashin Robbins
 800-504-4115 Design Your Card 800-145-3575 Capaditive Guitars
 800-327-345E Cocaine Bay Bedding 800-512-2553 Bark of Chicago
 800-COMING Embassy Suites Hotel 800-328-CAB Preferred Funding Corp.
 800-F-F-SPIRIT Air France 800-2-HEAD1 Maxilim Helicopters
 800-555-0026 OASIS Unit 800-308-121 Aerotech Metal Corp.
 800-44-CISK Rock Fisher 800-521-9155 WISE Technology
 800-329-2553 IR 800-5451-5EV Jewel Software
 800-255-9165 Great West, Electronics 800-450-5051 MTS Tech. Assistance
 800-45-5200 Food Glass Division 800-PEAK-1256 Real Gas Stacks
 800-514-5548 Water Test Corporation 800-22-510X Ft. Morgan Stick Oil
 800-220-7157 Tire-Lite Home Videos 800-545-E-5 H2S Skin Up
 800-327-4525 Air Cal Mktg. 800-327-9188 M.L. Sports Association
 800-557-467 USA Today Net Link 800-508-1042 Helstar Inn
 800-55-L108 Drifts 628A Fund 800-337-TRX J.C. Penny Travel
 800-315-1524 Charles Schub, Brother 800-625-4551 Dog-Loo Lighting
 800-4-52055 Barber 800 Floc

Since there are 300 entries, they may not be reachable from all locations.

goings on

An 18-year-old computer whiz who cracked the access codes to the computers of the Tel Aviv and the Weizmann Institute (Israel), and who planted a fabricated story in *Yediot Aharonot* by sneakling it into the paper's computer, was sentenced recently to a two-year period of probation by the President of Israel's juvenile court, Aaron Melamed.

The judge described the youth from Kiryat Tivon as an extremely intelligent, positive person who let his prankish urge get the best of him. Last June, on a dare from his friends, the youth planted a story in *Yediot* that a businessman and an electronics teacher from his town had been arrested in the U.S. on drug charges. Mischief isn't his only hobby though. Over the past few years, he's organized computer clubs in his school and developed a computerized telephone message service for the deaf, all on a voluntary basis.

And while we're over in Israel, it's hard to imagine the problems these poor folks are having when they open up a telephone book! This letter appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* last year.

The Jerusalem telephone director in English is a real disappointment. What a waste of time, energy and money! Many hundreds, nay thousands, of names are distorted, many of them beyond recognition.

It is conceivable that when looking for names like Breitbart, Gelleren, Schindler or Kegelmann you might still find them, although they are listed as Brabant, Gauver, Shambal and Kegesius. But where would you find Postner, Szigeti, Perera, Corinaldi, Phocas or Preuss, when they are listed as Parmer, Shafitz, Frieza, Korinak, Fraktis and Frouz?

What other Arab names escape me? What is Chayimot, Avakota, Tzemer, Fried, Griss and Almashka ha'Ilomet, Abdallah, Samir, Farid, Harris and Aboushe?

Would you recognize Anika as Bourgat, Vark as Jurek, Charcha as Jorge, Ori as Andrei and Oliva as Evelyn? Have you ever heard of first names like Yohanan, Karush, Kavet, Kaviber or Kavager? Well, what are names of ladies when they appear after their husbands' names with the Hebrew prefix v-adud which stands for "and". Thus their men - and Beatrice, and Rose, and Jeannette, and Mabel, and Margaret!

*Institutions did not do better. Where would you look for the Palace of Michigan in Jericho? Why, under A. It is listed as *Ancient Misham Palace*. Who is Konrad Amerikat? Do you know the Bible Evangelink Mission?*

How did we, a supposedly polyglot and cosmopolitan society, end up with such a predator?

The editor noted that Beck (apparently their telex) sent out forms to all subscribers requesting them to return them with the correct spelling of their names in Latin characters. Few did, so the translation was then entrusted to a computer. And, as another reader pointed out, "how can anyone teach a computer to decide whether the Hebrew letter *p* should be rendered as P or as V; the letter *t* as B or V, the letter *w* as W, V, H or O, etc." How would it choose a vowel if none appears in Hebrew?"

We should keep this in mind the next time we call international information stations like Breitbart, Gelleren, Schindler or Kegelmann; you might still find them, although they are listed as Brabant, Gauver, Shambal and Kegesius. But where would you find Postner, Szigeti, Perera, Corinaldi, Phocas or Preuss, when they are listed as Parmer, Shafitz, Frieza, Korinak, Fraktis and Frouz?

Or did Arab names escape me? What is Chayimot, Avakota, Tzemer, Fried, Griss and Almashka ha'Ilomet, Abdallah, Samir, Farid, Harris and Aboushe?

Facilities featuring messages are stored on the TextDirect computer and retrieved by the user when convenient. A password will help give the impression of security.

BTI is also working on the first worldwide satellite telephone service for air travellers. BTI and the telecommunications authorities in Norway and Singapore will begin testing the system, which BTI will launch on transatlantic routes in 1988. A special antenna mounted on the aircraft will transmit the signals to the INMARSAT satellite where they will be downlinked to the earth station and then switched to the public telephone network. A phone in Cornwall, England will be used for BTI Skyphone, as will other stations in Norway and Singapore for their phone service.

And they're not stopping there. British Telecom is introducing Cernet 100 in August, providing all the facilities of a modern electronic switchboard. It will be run from a new digital public exchange. British Telecom is installing in London.

And residents of Tokyo now have touch tone phones tied into their answering machines. Tied into their touch tone phones! The Japanese Telegraph and Telephone Corp. has made this option available to every touch tone phone in Tokyo, even pay phones. Customers can record up to 10 messages, each 30 seconds long.

Over in Scotland, the Scottish Law Commission is setting out to plug a gap in the law which could allow hackers to practice openly. A spokesman says, "We looked at how a computer can be misused and then looked at existing computer crimes. We came to the conclusion that there are which was most clearly not covered by the law was hacking. Other areas, for example, legal bombs, are covered by criminal damage law."

Quite a different story in the Soviet Union where finding Soviet-made software is nearly impossible. Soviet children are actually playing games like "Kombo" and "The Battle of 1917."

Two reporters from Komsvoskhod asked me if I had seen any software that he was selling for five rubles (about \$8) apiece. "There was not one nationally-made program," they said.

Meanwhile, we may all be in danger from Open Systems Incorporated. They're a Minnesota-based software house that's offering free software to anyone who provides information about coworkers who copy software. As if that wasn't enough, they're threatening to take legal action against people who know about illegal copying but don't say anything. Computer users around the country are surely trembling. Even the sunkissed are concerned.

A slightly friendlier approach is being taken by Trade Software Development Corp. of Oakland Park, Florida. They claim to have come up with the ultimate weapon against software piracy. It's a program called "Security Art".

Trade President Wayne Wolfe has strapped Art to a \$100 application program called the "Laser Ranger" and will give \$25,000 to the first hacker who breaks through the protection.

According to Wolfe, Art stops attempts to decipher it by lighting back

computer screens from another building when it senses hackers using tools needed to inspect and crack protection schemes.

And spies who can read data on a computer screen from another building from a van parked outside may be thwarted by a new device being developed by Luton (England) based EMC Datacom Ltd., who specialize in interference suppression.

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goings on

(continued)

A prototype module, code-named Datacover, confuses the signals emitted from the screen making them unreadable by an interrogator.

If you're a hacker or a spy, then the Telecom Security Group of Walkill, NY wants you to participate in its first On-Line Hacker/Phreaker Survey. Until May 4th, when you call the TTSG BBS at 914-561-0017 (914-564-6848) and type "SURVEY" at the last name, you will be brought into the survey portion of the board. Once on, you will be asked questions about yourself, your interests, attitudes, etc. Each survey will be closely read and beginning May 4th the results will be gathered. The final conclusions will be published in a national security magazine and distributed to security people.

Slowly but surely, Telenet seems to be getting the message. First, they introduced PC-Pursuit, which allowed modern users unlimited access to bulletin boards all over the country for a set fee. Now, they're selling individual mailboxes for their electronic mail system, TelenetMail. For a \$20 monthly minimum, regular people can have electronic mailboxes too.

Alltel has a new service that is lasting through April. It's called Tell-A-Friend. If you're an Alltel customer and you tell someone to sign up for Alltel and they actually listen to you, you stand to make \$50. But the offer is a bit deceiving. The

person you get to sign up must become an "Alltel Customer", which they define as someone who chooses Alltel as their primary carrier, not someone who simply signs up for an account. So, if your friend becomes dissatisfied with another company, A fee of \$5, to be exact.

Speaking of phasons, Chicago is now an all-HSS town. Their 45th and final switching center has been converted to electronic switching from electro-mechanical. This makes Chicago the nation's largest all-electronic telephone city, ending an 18-year conversion process.

Then there is the story of a man wandering around getting alternate pay phone manufacturers awfully upset. His name is Marc Tobias and he is on a one-man crusade to expose the ease of defrauding most customer-owned coin-operated telephones (COCOT's).

By publishing an article on fraud in Pay Phone Magazine, Tobias has caused an uproar. He is being accused of getting publicity so he can sell more of his own phones.

Tobias says he's called the U.S. Embassy in London without using coins or cards from several alternate payphones. If a phone can be beaten, it will be, and often, he says. Other manufacturers disagree with his methods, claiming Tobias, by publishing the specifics is doing the

(continued on page 23)

2600 marketplace

PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR Ben Harrell would like to hear from other P.I.'s and/or ANY other "spooks" i.e. N.S.A., C.I.A., F.B.I., etc. for purposes of exchanges in ideas, techniques, sources, and equipment. 16191 239 6991, 425 "F" St., San Diego, CA 92101.

TAP BACK ISSUES: Reprints of complete collection. Quality copies. Delivery included. Send cash, cheque, or MO (payable to IPS) \$60. John L., P.O. Box 722, Station A, Downsview, Ontario M3M 3A9.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1987 AT 5 PM. That's when the first weekly 2600 meeting will occur in New York City. If you want to drop off articles, ask us questions, meet people, or just see what we look like, come on by. Check our May issue for exact location or call (516) 751-2600 after May 1.

ETHICAL INVESTING is a shareware database that provides background reference information on socially responsible investing. This information is provided to help spread the word about ethical investment choices. Included are a suggested reading list, socially responsible mutual funds, even an ethical VISA card. There is also a list of the top 100 defense contractors and the owners of nuclear power plants. The price of the disk is \$10. Write to: Jerry Whiting, P.O. Box 20821-CI, Seattle, WA 98102-1821.

I'D LIKE TO TRADE PC software with ANYONE having an IBM PC or compatible. At present my PC library approximates 110 products including the latest games, diagnostic programs, business software utilities, and various word processing and other application software. Readers can contact me by writing: Software, P.O. Box 73, Glendale, NY 11533.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE BLUE BOX

WANTED! I am a beginning phone enthusiast and would greatly appreciate if someone could help me in designing a blue box. Of course, as you might have guessed it, this is for "informative" purposes only! Send your replies to Mr. Oscar Shabani, 225A Washington St. #9, Lynn, MA 01902.

WANTED: A "clone" modern program for use on a Zenith Z-102 running MS-DOS. Contact Danny @ 2500/4516/351-2600 or PO Box 752, Middle Island, NY 11953.

RESEARCH ELECTRONICS TSU 3000, TRD-800, CAPRI Trap and RF Detector, Besteller, John L., P.O. Box 722, Station A, Downsview, Ontario M3M 3A9.

DOCUMENTATION on electronic & digital PBX's and switching systems, willing to trade/purchase. Also looking for Bell System Practices and other such paraphernalia. Write to Bill, c/o 2600, P.O. Box 7528, Middle Island, NY 11953.

CELLULAR TELEPHONE INFORMATION WANTED. I will pay a modest fee for info which has not yet been published in 2600. Please describe the type of info that you have and name your price. Mr. B., P.O. Box 2595, Brooklyn, NY 11202.

MANUALS OR INSTRUCTIONS NEEDED for two modems, Etectec Dataphone Channel Interface. One has label on the outside that says: 4442 Series 1, Data Mounting, SD. ID 247 01-323 and the other says: 4442 DATA MTG. SD-10247-01-323, SERIES 1 83 MG 12. The boards on the inside are labeled DAS 829B-L1A, SERIES 4, RMAG3 and DAS 829B-L1A, SERIES 5, 84 MG 04. Send info to: P.O. Box 50345, Raleigh, NC 27650.

TAP BACK ISSUES: complete collection, vol. 1-8.3 plus supplemental reports and schematics. Approx. 400 pages of quality copies, send via UPS or US Mail. \$100 includes delivery. Send cash, check or MO (payable to PEI). Cash sent same day; others allow 4 weeks. to: Pete G., Post Office Box 463, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054.

GOT SOMETHING TO SELL? Looking for something to buy? Or trade? This is the place! This 2600 Marketplace is free to subscribers! Just send us whatever you want to say (without making it too long) and we'll print it! Only people please, no businesses!

Deadline for May issue: 5/5/87



(continued from page 13)

makes things work.

Your magazine contains articles and letters from those underground anarchists who would overthrow our system of checks and balances—knowledge is power, but don't spread it around to the masses since they would then demystify the matters of which you write, and thereby upset the system.

Look at previous issues envisioning a page such as the "Contents" page of the January issue and imagine the implications of having these "threatening" manuscripts delivered to your home or office in full view of the Post Service and its employees, your corporate mailroom personnel, office staff, family, ad infinitum. Makes no difference, you may say, I say, it damn well does make a difference.

It is not a matter of personal freedom which should guarantee that I may read anything and everything I wish which govern in this instance. Why are most copies of men's magazines sold at newsstands rather than by subscription? It is a part of our heritage—do it, but don't offend by blatantly publishing your taste in reading material by letting anyone know that you have such interests. Maybe you wish to help challenge this inconsistency by circulating 2600 Magazine in the mails and newsstands, such is your right, but don't do it at my expense nor others who feel as I do.

Expanding your subscription base is something which drives any publishing entity; you wish to provide more people with the information which is contained in your magazine with a better return on your investment in time and energy. However, there is a cost which I hope you will weigh in making your decisions. Yes, I know that Mother Earth, Mother Jones, Playboy, and a host of other magazines started

their publishing existence in controversial and threatening manner

to the then prevailing societal norms,

they have gained legitimacy.

However, please reconsider your actions in light of the comments which I have made in this letter. We are free, and yet we are not. Don't jeopardize my right of privacy without at least being aware of what I and others view as adverse consequences which may occur because of your actions.

Thanks.

A Reader

Contest time. Name us one group of people in any moment of history that has achieved justice through killing.

A Warning

Dear 2600:

I am convinced that as a result of your mailing 2600 without envelopes, many innocent people will be arrested and charged with crimes that they have not committed. Your statement that 2600 is not illegal etc. is only true on the part of 2600 publishers but you want to imply that no envelopes will not harm your subscribers. This is not true. Let me remind you how the criminal justice system works: "You are innocent until proven guilty." But even if you are innocent, if some crook suspects that you are not innocent, it could cost you \$100,000 to prove in court that you are indeed innocent.

Newark, NJ

We respect your opinion. But why did you have to send us those comments on a postcard so that the whole post office could read it?

Coin Test

Dear 2600:

I have heard that there is a number that can be called that will talk back to you the coin that was deposited in a feature phone. This would be very

useful for testing and alignment of red boxes. Does anyone know the number?

Box Tester

In fact we have it right here. But we only use it to distinguish the difference between coins when we're unable to do so ourselves. The number, in most areas, is 09591230. Naturally, it only works from payphones and, yes, you do need the zero. A pleasant female voice comes on in our area and says, "Coin test! Please deposit nickel!" After you do so, she says, "Nickel! Please deposit dime!" And so on. And, of course, she always gives you your money back in the end.

More Resources

Dear 2600:

First, I would like to congratulate you on your new format for the magazine. I have also found a very good magazine which keeps up to date with the new things that are happening in the UNIX world. It is, *Unix Review*, P.O. Box 7439, San Francisco, CA 94120-7439. It is \$35 for a one-year subscription.

Finally, I found a place which sells all sorts of hard to find equipment. It has two major sections that you might be interested in—computer equipment and telecom equipment. Included in this is, Model 1S 21 rotary/tone line powered telephone handsets, rotary and rotary/tone line power-up handsets, I and R tone test set, and tone generators. Their address is Jensen, P.O. Box 50020, Phoenix, AZ 85076-0020.

Her Kapittel

In Reply

Dear 2600:

In the January 1987 issue Coopelti asked about a WA5 directory and how to get one. In a file called "Exchanges 976", the author gave Directory of Toll Free Numbers by Rudolf F. Graf, as

recommended reading. It is \$4.95 and has 25,000 listings. I hope Cocopelli and other 2600 readers can use this information.

Also in the January 1987 issue was a letter from Arab 149 complaining about Consumertronics asking of \$2 for back issues of TAP. Arab 149 didn't explain it correctly. First, Consumertronics does accept checks and money orders, but only in U.S. currency. They hold checks 2-3 weeks and do not accept credit card orders.

Second, if you send U.S. cash to pay for the order you get 10% off. Personally, I think being able to get all of TAP's 91 issues for only \$160 is very reasonable! You also get 10% off all orders over \$100. To get their address, look on page 2 of the January 1987 issue. I hope I was able to clear up any misunderstanding.

MAC??
Who, What, and Where in Communications Security
1986 Product Profiles
Marketing Consultants International, Inc.
100 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, MD 21740-4780

Review by Roland Dutton
Marketing Consultants International, Inc.
100 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, MD 21740-4780

Despite the jazzy title, this publication is not exactly good business reading. For those interested in buying a stand-alone encryption or scrambling box, this guide has a list of manufacturers and specifications of their products. The products covered are voice scrambling, data encryption and voice scrambling. If you need an encryption or scrambling box to plug into your computer or voice system, you can use the lists of specifications to help you in your purchasing decision.

The "1986 Product Profiles" are for the first part an update to one chapter of the original "Who, What, and Where..." guide, published in

LETTERS

(continued from page 9)
and General Mobile Radio Service are not protected.

"Fixing" Your Radio Shack

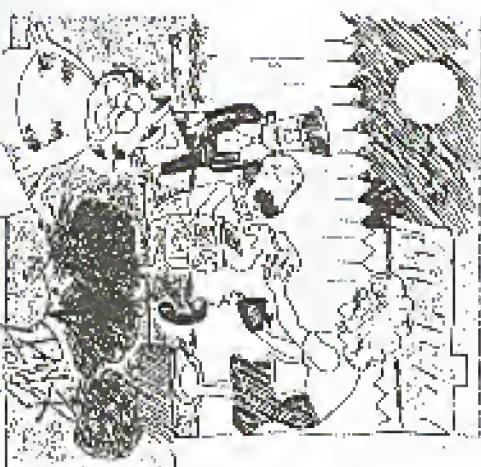
PRO-2004 Scanner

The release of the Radio Shack PRO-2004 scanner was delayed until the passing of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. Radio Shack is a major marketer of cellular phones, and thus lobbied hard for the passage of the bill so purchasers of their cellular phones could feel that the privacy of calls was secure. Therefore the release of their PRO-2004 scanner was delayed for four months in order to see if the bill would be passed. When the scanner was finally released, the "forbidden" 800 megahertz region was unable to be accessed. All Radio Shack did was add another diode to the circuit board to prevent reception of the "forbidden frequencies." Below are instructions reprinted from page 48 of the March 1987 (Volume 6, Number 3) issue of *Monitoring Times* on how to remedy the situation.

1. Remove the four cabinet screws and the cabinet.
2. Turn the receiver upside down and locate circuit board PC-3.
3. Remove seven screws holding board and plug CN-SY1.
4. Carefully lift up the board and locate diode soldered in place below the module.
5. Strip one lead of the diode carefully, leaving it suspended by the other lead for later reattachment if desired, such as warranty repair.
6. Reverse first four steps above for reassembly. Radio will now cover 825-845 and 870-890 MHz and search in 30 KHz increments for no gap 730-1300 MHz reception.

The "Forbidden Frequencies"

Now the more adventurous readers may want to go listen to these forbidden frequencies. Check the February 1987



issue of *Monitoring Times* on how to locate, so check this out before you let one into your car. Using any information gathered off of the airwaves violates laws in many states and localities, so check this out before you give her any messages. She's now facing wiretapping charges.

And the police department of Wellington, New Jersey almost lost their phones because of non-payment recently. The letter said telephone service to 473-1715 would be cut off Monday, "a stunned Mayor Walter Slominski said. "That's the police desk! I couldn't believe it."

New Jersey Bell said it was a mistake, even though the bill of \$560 is outstanding. "It isn't a practice to disconnect service to municipalities. But, as with any other customer, we expect them to pay their bill."

Prescott Valley, Arizona has a problem. Sometime between New Year's and Valentine's Day, somebody erased scanning the frequencies again for the next cell. In this way and with a car one can follow a conversation in its entirety. A few words of warning though. This use of a scanner clearly violates the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. The use of a scanner (or often the mere presence of a scanner) within a car violates laws in many states and localities, so check this out before you give her any messages. She's now facing wiretapping charges.

GOINGS ON

(continued from page 18)

equivalent of slumming the world how to make a nuclear bomb. The editors of *PCP Phone* say they edited out the parts of his article that were specific to particular types of phones. Sounds like Tobias should be writing for *2666*.

Pacific Bell in San Francisco has begun sending out bills with attorney service charges instead of the single service charge they had been using.

Customers previously had an idea if they were paying for call waiting or any other features. The California Public Utilities Commission ordered the change after investigating Pacific Bell for allegedly forcing customers into subscribing to services they didn't want.

Some problems with law enforcement and phones: a district justice in Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania told police she put a bug on her own office phone because her secretary was failing to give her any messages. She's now facing wiretapping charges.

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all of the revenue and expenditures figures for December of 1986 from a hard disk used on their Eagle PC.

And in what's bound to be a precedent-setting case, Jay Clark, a radio talk show host on WATR-AM in Waterbury, Connecticut has filed a lawsuit against one of his listeners. The charge? Harassment. According to Clark, the listener, Thomas W. Squires,

won't stop calling his program. But, according to the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, "since the radio station invites people to call in, the callers have a First Amendment right to get through." We'll keep an eye on this one.

In Melbourne, Florida, Hazardous Waste Solutions Corp. has put up a BBS. Its purpose is to alert hazardous waste generators on the latest government regulations and provide a list of hazardous waste transporters and disposal companies. Yet another example of a hacker life through computers.

One more example: coin-operated parking meters may soon be a thing of the past. At least in New York. Officials there are considering replacing them with electronic meters that take cardboard cards with magnetic strips. Like some subway systems, the amount on the card would decrease with use. The new system would eliminate the problem of theft as well as the cost of collecting coins. They're even thinking of having them accept credit cards. With that feature, your car could be located very quickly if the need arose.

Finally, for some fun, call 800-552-5519.

The First 2600 Public Get-Together
Friday, June 5, 1987, 5:00 P.M.
IN NEW YORK CITY

(exact location will be announced in our May issue)